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LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS . . .

CANADA

Good progress was made in harvesting the wheat and feed-grain crops of western Canada during the last 2 weeks of September. Threshing of all grains was fairly well completed in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan, cutting at the end of September was reported as only 88 percent accomplished and threshing of wheat 61 percent and feed grains 53 percent completed.

Good progress was also reported in Alberta, where most of the cutting is now finished. Frost damage is showing in early grain samples from some of the districts of Alberta that were affected by the severe frost early in September. The Lacombe district is mentioned as one having suffered considerably from frost and hail. Much low-grade grain is expected from that section of Alberta.

Returns indicate that sawfly damage has extended in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Threshing returns from the southern sections of Alberta indicate more serious losses than were previously estimated, ranging up to 75 percent in some districts.

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Government has established minimum prices on wheat of the 1943-44 crop at 8 pesos per quintal delivered at Buenos Aires. This is the equivalent of about 65 cents per bushel in United States currency, and compares with the previous rate of 55 cents per bushel. Purchase is to the first of December.

CANADA

At the beginning of the current season (August 1), the Canadian Government announced that flaxseed prices would remain the same as those paid to producers for last year's crop; however, on September 18, 1943, the Canadian Wheat Board announced an increase of 25 cents per bushel for top grade flaxseed. The maximum is $2.50 for No. 1 C. W. delivered into store at Fort William, Port Arthur, or Vancouver. The fixed price is 4 cents less for No. 2 and 13 cents less for No. 3. A further discount of 8 cents per bushel applies to "tough" qualities of the foregoing. Prices for other grades have not been announced, nor the discounts for other off-grades. The ceiling price of $1.64 for sales to Canadian processors remains unchanged. (See Foreign Crops and Markets September 20, 1943.)

MEXICO

Present indications are that the 1943 corn crop in Mexico will be at least 20 percent below the 92,000,000 bushels officially estimated as having been harvested last year. Should that estimate prove correct, the crop would amount to no more than 74,000,000 bushels at best, which is below current requirements.

Gordon P. Boals, in charge

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT PROSPECTS MUCH BELOW AVERAGE

The wheat crop to be harvested in late 1943 and early 1944 in Australia is placed at 89 million bushels, according to a preliminary forecast. This would be only about 57 percent of the 1942-43 outturn and, with the exception of the small 1940-41 crop, would be the smallest production since 1919. Curtailed acreage and smaller yields account for the expected reduction.

The most favorable prospects are said to be those for Western Australia, where the rainfall has been adequate, and crops are in generally good condition. In most of the wheat areas of the eastern States and in South Australia, however, following the dry autumn, rainfall was below average in June and good general rains were needed. During July and early August heavy frosts were reported throughout the country and rains were too light to make up the moisture deficiency. Crops in these areas are expected to yield considerably below-average harvests.

The area seeded to wheat is estimated at around 8.3 million acres, compared with the 1942-43 acreage of 9.3 million. The figure quoted is that for grain only, and the intended seedings for both grain and forage were about 9.2 million acres. At the level reported, the area for grain is about 1 million acres smaller than the acreage for the preceding year, and is about 5 million acres less than the average during the 10 years ending with 1941-42.

The current forecasts indicate an average yield per acre of about 10.7 bushels contrasted with the record yield of around 16.8 bushels in 1942-43. The low prospective yields are said to be the result of a shortage of superphosphates, as well as the unfavorable weather at seeding time and during the growing period.

Wheat acreage was greatly restricted under the terms of the Wheat Stabilization Plan, which put into effect with the seeding of the 1942-43 crop, a compulsory 33-percent reduction of the wheat acreage in Western Australia and a system of acreage licensing for other States. The terms of the restricting order are still in force, and in addition to its limitations and those imposed by the shortage of manpower and the rationing of superphosphates, it is believed that the new basis of payment has caused further reductions.

Under the present scheme, growers are paid 4 shillings per bushel (about 65 cents in United States currency) for the first 3,000 bushels produced, bagged basis, at country sidings. The advance of 2 shillings (32 cents) per bushel on the grain in excess of the 3,000 bushels is considered too low to cover high production costs under existing circumstances, and it is believed that growers have lowered their acreage accordingly. (See also Foreign Crops and Markets, October 5, 1942, and May 10, 1943.)

Farmers' representatives have asked that measures be taken to check the decline in the wheat industry. Growers' organizations are also reported to be asking that the guaranteed price be raised to 5 shillings, 2 pence (83 cents) a bushel, bagged basis, for the first 3,000 bushels of the 1943-44 crop delivered.

The surplus for export or carry-over on August 1 was unofficially placed at about 190 million bushels. Since that time an order for 500,000 tons of flour has been received from the United Kingdom, which would require 25 million bushels of grain to fill. Shipment of 50,000 tons (about 1,8 million bushels) of wheat to India has also been announced recently. The carry-over on November 30, at the end of the current marketing year, is forecast at around 150 to 160 million bushels.

AUSTRALIA: Acreage, average yield, and production of wheat, 1932-33 to 1943-44

Year	Acreage	Average yield per acre	Production
	1,000 acres	*Bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
1932-33	15,766	13.6	213,927
1933-34	14,901	11.9	177,338
1934-35	12,544	10.6	133,393
1935-36	11,957	12.1	144,218
1936-37	12,317	12.3	151.390
1937-38	13,735	13.6	187,256
1938-39	14,345	10.8	155,369
1939-40	13,285	15.8	210,487
1940-41	12,645	6.5	82,233
1941-42	12,064	13.8	166,632
Average 1932-33 to 1941-42	13,356	12.1	162,224
1942-43	9,280	16.9	a/ 155,000
1943-44 b/	8,300	10.7	89,000

From official and unofficial sources. a/ Unofficial. b/ Unofficial forecasts.

EUROPE HARVESTS INCREASED WHEAT CROP

The 1943 wheat crop in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, is estimated at around 1,540 million bushels, according to estimates made in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This would indicate the best harvest since 1939 and is about 10 percent larger than the poor outturn in 1942, though still below the 1933-1937 average of around 1,580 bushels. Weather conditions were much more favorable than during the preceding season. Fall seeding was completed under good conditions. The winter was mild in almost all areas with very little winter-kill reported, and the early spring favored growth. Acreage expansion was largely responsible for the increased returns, though yields were better than in 1942, especially in the Balkans, France, Italy, and most of Central Europe.

In general the best crops were indicated in the Danube Basin countries-Hungary Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria - particularly in the latter two, and in the British Isles, where a record crop is reported. The two largest producers, excluding Soviet Russia, France, and Italy, are indicated to be above last year though France is still below the pre-war average. The current outturn in Denmark is much more favorable than in 1942 when the crop was reported to be almost a complete failure. It is, however, still considerably below the average for that country. Wheat in Central Europe is below average but is thought to be the best of the wartime crops. In Spain and Portugal production is estimated to be somewhat below last year's yield.

Fred J. Rossiter, in charge

CUBAN EDIBLE FATS AND OILS SUPPLY POSITION IMPROVES

Recent arrivals in Cuba of lard from the United States and Argentina and soy-bean oil from the United States have exceeded the current rate of consumption. The supply position for edible fats and oils thus has improved considerably, but the inedible supply position is still a serious problem. Stocks of edible fats and oils now are sufficient to cover about 3-1/2 months' requirements for lard and 3 months' for edible vegetable oils. Lard imports during January-August 1943 amounted to 61.1 million pounds out of total edible fats and oils imports of 78 million. Figures for the corresponding period in 1942 were 49.7 million and 60.5 million pounds, respectively. Imports of edible vegetable oils other than soy-bean during January-August 1943 included only small quantities of cotton, corn, and olive oil. Cuba's record crop of peanuts (115 million pounds) now arriving on the market is expected to supply the country's entire needs for edible vegetable oils in 1944, except small quantities of other oils needed for blending.

During the 5 years, 1938-1942, Cuba's domestic production of edible animal fats (mostly tallow) averaged about 12 percent of estimated consumption requirements. Production of inedible animal fats (tallow) averaged 47 percent of consumption, edible vegetable oils (peanut oil) 53 percent, and inedible vegetable oils (castor oil) 2 percent. The capacity of existing facilities for crushing and processing all these raw materials is considerably larger than the average oil-production figures would indicate. Production of castor oil (almost entirely for industrial use) amounted to 100,000 pounds in 1942 and production of castor beans has shown a gradual upward trend in recent years. The Government-sponsored program for expansion of peanut production, (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 6, 1943), however, overshadows all other wartime projects for increased food production in Cuba.

In contrast to the improved supply of edible fats and oils, the soap factories and other industries in Cuba that require inedible fats and oils have had to reduce operations or close intermittently for lack of raw materials. In pre-war years soap manufacturers in Cuba relied largely on coconut and palm oil but are now almost entirely dependent on tallow. Supplies are not available in the United States or Australia due to an existing scarcity. Imports from Argentina are limited by the shortage of available transportation and Argentine restrictions on exports instituted July 6, 1943. Domestic production of inedible tallow is equal to only about 18 percent of annual requirements.

Imports of all fats and oils for soap manufacture have been small this year and stocks were virtually exhausted in June. Early in September stocks were barely sufficient for one month and the only arrival in prospect was expected to last until late in November. On August 31, 1943, the Office for Regulation of Prices and Supplies published a resolution creating a "National Commission for Purchase and Supply of Tallow for the Soap Industry of Cuba." All purchases of tallow for importation into Cuba were to be made by this agency and distributed to the manufacturers. Further imports from Argentina appear to be the only immediate prospect for solution of the supply problem.

A. W. Palmer, in charge

SMALL INCREASE INDICATED IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL'S COTTON CROP

The first official estimate for the 1942-43 cotton production of Southern Brazil indicates a small increase in production over last year's crop; an estimated 1,610,300 bales of 478 pounds each for this year, compared with approximately 1,375,700 bales produced in 1941-42. Early reports of planting were not favorable as drought conditions delayed seeding from 4 to 6 weeks and cultivation did not progress well, as a result of a poor stand from first plantings.

In former years, the first official estimate of the crop was a conservative estimate, and actual yields, as shown by a third, or final estimate, usually exceeded the early forecast of the crop. The past crop year, however, was exceptional in that the actual crop fell about 175,000 bales short - a result of unusual end-of-season conditions.

In two States, production evidently has increased appreciably; for Bahia, where the late estimate shows an estimated outturn of about 11,500 bales compared with last year's 3,200, and for Paraná, where production has tripled, from almost 20,800 bales last year to 67,000 in 1942-43. The coastal States of Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro showed a drop, while the westernmost producing area in Goyaz showed a slight increase. The largest production in Southern Brazil usually is in the State of São Paulo, and here, it is reliably reported that, although the official first estimate of production is given at about 1,498,700 bales, trade sources believe the crop in that State will turn out about 115,300 bales larger on a final estimate. This, if true, would raise the total production in Southern Brazil to about 1,725,600 bales this year. That figure, when added to the final estimate of about 355,600 bales produced in Northern Brazil, will show a total Brazilian production of approximately 2,081,200 bales for the 1942-43 year.

BRAZIL: Cotton production, Southern Brazil, first official estimate, by States, and final estimate, 1938-39 to 1942-43
(Converted to bales of 478 pounds net)

State	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
	Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*
First estimate -					
Bahia (southern zone)	27,700	27,700	27,700	3,200	11,500
Espirito Santo	a/	a/	4,200	2,800	1,200
Rio de Janeiro	6,900	23,100	16,600	13,800	11,500
Minas Geraes	34,600	54,000	30,000	27,700	18,400
Goyaz	3,500	6,900	2,000	1,500	1,600
Sao Paulo	1,130,000	1,337,500	1,729,500	1,475,800	1,498,700
Parana	21,200	36,900	37,800	20,800	67,000
Others	2,200	3,200	900	-	-
Total	1,226,100	1,489,300	1,848,700	1,545,600	1,610,300
Final estimate	1,922,800	1,996,400	1,856,700	1,375,700	-

Compiled from consular reports on file. a/ If any, included in "Others".

SPANISH GOVERNMENT ADOPTS RATIONING OF COTTON GOODS

In an attempt to discourage black-market operations, and reported widespread hoarding of cotton goods, the Spanish Government has recently announced plans whereby the public can purchase cotton goods, in restricted amounts, under a rationing procedure. It is thought that, by restoring the confidence of the public in its ability to purchase certain types of goods as they are needed, although restricted to some extent, the effectiveness of the black-market and hoarding operations will diminish.

Reports coming from Madrid since the Civil War attest the difficulty of obtaining certain types of materials, such as bleached or unbleached domestic for sheets, plain narrow bleached or unbleached domestic, turkish toweling, huck toweling, dish toweling, and other types of cloths for domestic use. In an effort to hold down prices, the Sindicato Nacional Textil and the Fiscalia Superior de Tasas reduced the profits of the middleman, and set rigid retail prices; as a consequence, retailers found it more advantageous to dispose of their stock indirectly, or to favored "regular" customers.

Before rationing actually became effective, sales of goods were prohibited for a certain period in order to allow retailers to lay up quantities of goods in great demand by the low-income groups. When sales were resumed, goods were made available in fixed quantities, and at fixed prices against individual food-rationing cards in quantities sufficiently liberal to meet the requirements of the ordinary purchaser; however, every sale is restricted to certain amounts, in order to guarantee a portion of the larger quantities now available to every prospective buyer.

Control of purchases is effected by requiring buyers to show their individual food-rationing cards. No more than five such cards may be shown by any one purchaser for his household. In order to reduce discrimination among customers, retailers are required to display all cotton goods in stock, and sales must be made in the order in which customers present themselves.

The prices for various types of cotton-textile goods were set in an order announced in October 1942. This order was extended in a subsequent order of March 1943. Standards for the manufacture of cloth, nontextile threads, and knitted goods were included, as well as a directive fixing definite prices for sales to the clothing trade and to the public. Some 250 types of cotton weaves were specified in the original order, with regulations covering the width of the cloth and the number of threads per centimeter, as well as the type of threads to be used both in the woof and warp of the goods.

The later order of March 1943 elaborated the list of weaves to be used in the cotton-textile-manufacturing industry, and stipulated the percentage of these goods that could be used by manufacturers. Certain standardized articles of wearing apparel were introduced to supplement the standardized cotton weaves and standardized knit goods. According to reliable sources, there were 45 articles of wearing apparel designated, along with the basic types of cotton cloth to be used in their manufacture; however, the prices fixed for these articles were considered by the trade to be very low, and in some instances unremunerative.

Arthur T. Thompson, in charge

LARGE PROPORTION OF CUBAN PORK DIVERTED TO BLACK MARKET

Cuban hog slaughter during the second quarter of the year was apparently about average, although there was some dislocation in the locality of slaughter. A large proportion of the slaughter was diverted from the Habana market because of the extraordinary demand for pork resulting from the beef shortage and reduced imports of pork. High black-market prices outside of Habana encouraged local slaughter at country points.

The diversion of hogs from large packing plants to country slaughter houses began last February during the beef shortage. Habana packers were still unable to purchase live hogs as late as August at prices permitting the sale of meat at existing wholesale ceiling prices. Abnormally heavy slaughter during the beef shortage is believed to have diminished the summer supply of marketable hogs, and prices continue high. During July the four principal packing plants at Habana were quoting top prices of $14.00 per hundredweight for live hogs weighing 180-250 pounds. Small packers on the outskirts of Habana and at nearby country points were reported to be paying $15.00, reimbursing themselves by the sale of meat at high black-market prices.

Demand for pork increased 20 to 30 percent above a year earlier, the greatest increase being in the consumption of fresh pork, a product normally not popular in Cuba. The heavy consumption of fresh meat caused production of dried salt pork to fall to a low level.

Imports of pork during the first 6 months of 1943 amounted to 479,000 pounds, which was about 30 percent below a year earlier. Receipts from the United States provided 94 percent of the total. The only imports not from the United States were hams, which were principally from Argentina.

Lard imports were sufficiently large to meet current demand, which was above normal, being estimated at 2 million pounds larger monthly than usual estimates of 4.5 million pounds. Imports for January-June totaled 35 million pounds. This was only slightly below the large receipts for the same period of 1941 and 1942. Approximately 63 percent of the total was from the United States and 37 percent from Argentina.

ARGENTINE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF MEAT BELOW EARLIER EXPECTATIONS

Latest reports to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations indicate that the Argentine exportable surplus of meat in 1943 will be about 1,980 million pounds, on a dressed-weight bone-in basis, or 90 million pounds less than earlier expectations. This is about 1.4 percent below the comparable figure for 1942 but 35 percent above the average for the 5 pre-war years, 1934-1938. The increase above 1934-1938 on a finished-weight basis, however, is only 8 percent. 1/

1/ The reason for the difference when estimated on a dressed - and finished-weight basis is the larger percentage of boneless and canned beef shipped at present.

ARGENTINA: Exports of meat, actual - and dressed-weight basis, average 1934-1938, annual 1942 and 1943

Classification	1934-1938 average: Dressed weight b/	1934-1938 average: Actual finished weight c/	1942: Dressed weight b/	1942: Actual finished weight c/	1943 a/: Dressed weight b/	1943 a/: Actual finished weight c/
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Beef and veal	1,315	1,068	1,643	1,081	1,392	897
Mutton and lamb ..	109	109	177	177	288	214
Pork	41	41	188	139	300	204
Total	1,465	1,218	2,008	1,397	1,980	1,315

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Estimated exportable surplus.

b/ Includes boneless, canned, dehydrated, and other processed meat converted to a dressed-weight bone-in equivalent.

c/ Boneless, canned, dehydrated, etc. included at actual weight shipped.

The relatively small (4 percent) downward revision of earlier estimates is based primarily on three factors: (1) Actual exports to date; (2) packers' estimates of probable slaughter during the remainder of the year, and (3) rough estimates of stocks. Other factors taken into consideration were the lower average dressed weights and the fact that larger quantities of pork were being diverted to domestic consumption than originally estimated. Present prospects point to increases in exportable surpluses of meat in 1944 and 1945. Any increase in beef exports, however, in the immediate future, i.e., the next 2 years, will have to be at the expense of domestic consumption. Exports of mutton and lamb and pork, especially the latter, may be expected to increase materially.

According to the new figures, the exportable surplus of beef and veal, on a dressed-weight bone-in basis, will be about 1,392 million pounds, a decrease of 3 percent below earlier estimates. Exports of frozen beef will show a decrease as compared with earlier expectations, whereas more canned beef will be shipped. In actual quantity the reduction will be about 47 million pounds. Beef and veal exports are now expected to show about a 15-percent decrease compared with 1942 and will exceed the pre-war average only slightly. Owing to the fact that such a large proportion is now being shipped boneless and in cans, the actual finished weight available for export in 1943 will be about 16 percent below the pre-war average according to present estimates.

Mutton and lamb exports in 1943 will probably reach 288 million pounds, an increase of 2 percent above earlier estimates, while pork will show a reduction below former estimates of 14 percent. Probable shipments of mutton, lamb, and pork will be substantially larger than in 1942 and also above the pre-war average. The expected decrease in pork exports below earlier estimate is about 50 million pounds. The increase of 7 million pounds in mutton and lamb compensates for only a small part of this reduction in probable pork exports.

ARGENTINA: Estimated exportable surplus of meat, 1943

Classification	Dressed weight (bone-in equivalent)	Finished-product weight (actually shipped)
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
Beef and veal		
Frozen	896	716
Canned	358	143
Hot packs a/	50	20
Dehydrated	88	18
Total	1,392	897
Mutton and lamb		
Frozen	172	172
Canned	83	33
Hot packs a/	11	4
Dehydrated	22	5
Total	288	214
Pork		
Frozen	271	177
Canned	3	1
Pork products	26	26
Total	300	204
Total meat	1,980	1,315
Edible offals		
Beef and veal	49	49
Mutton and lamb	7	7
Pork	4	4
Total offals	60	60

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Meats canned with vegetables and in diverse forms. Weight of meat only.

Cattle slaughter is expected to show a decrease of about 4.5 percent below 1942. Sheep slaughter will probably show an 8-percent increase. All of the increase is in commercial slaughter. The number killed on farms will be slightly less. Hog slaughter is expected to be 37 percent greater than in 1942, with commercial slaughter increasing 48 percent and farm slaughter 2 percent. As average weights have fluctuated considerably this year as a result of the drought, the percentage change in meat production does not bear the normal relationship to slaughter.

Meat production in 1943 is provisionally estimated at 5 billion pounds, a decrease of 2 percent compared with 1942. Production of beef and veal, which supply about 70 percent of the total, is expected to decrease approximately 9 percent, whereas, in contrast, mutton and lamb probably will increase 10 percent and pork 30 percent.

ARGENTINA: Estimated slaughter, including farm, and meat production, 1943 with comparison

Location of slaughter	Slaughter: 1942	Slaughter: 1943 a/	Slaughter: 1943 as percentage of 1942	Meat production: 1942	Meat production: 1943 a/	Meat production: 1943 as percentage of 1942
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Percent*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*
CATTLE						
Freezing companies	3,452	3,000	86.9	1,983	1,637	82.6
Canning factories	209	200	95.7	85	77	90.6
Buenos Aires slaughterhouse (Liniers)	1,034	1,200	116.1	343	379	110.5
Country slaughterhouses	2,442	2,400	98.3	1,211	1,190	98.3
Total commercial	7,137	6,800	95.3	3,622	3,283	90.6
On farms b/	563	550	97.7	279	273	97.8
Total	7,700	7,350	95.5	3,901	3,556	91.2
SHEEP AND LAMBS						
Freezing companies	8,374	9,500	113.4	329	387	117.6
Canning factories	2	5	250.0	1	2	200.0
Buenos Aires slaughterhouse (Liniers)	473	500	105.7	18	20	111.1
Country slaughterhouses	1,330	1,325	99.6	73	73	100.0
Total commercial	10,179	11,330	111.3	421	482	114.5
On farms b/	3,690	3,670	99.5	203	202	99.5
Total	13,869	15,000	108.2	624	684	109.6
HOGS						
Freezing companies	1,640	2,625	160.1	317	482	152.1
Canning factories	70	100	142.9	13	18	138.5
Buenos Aires slaughterhouse (Liniers)	436	550	126.1	90	108	120.1
Country slaughterhouses	240	250	104.2	50	52	104.0
Total commercial	2,386	3,525	147.7	470	660	140.4
On farms b/	763	775	101.6	160	162	101.2
Total	3,149	4,300	136.6	630	822	130.5
TOTAL OF ALL ANIMALS						
Commercial	19,702	21,655	109.9	4,513	4,425	98.1
On farms b/	5,016	4,995	99.6	642	637	99.2
Total, including farms	24,718	26,650	107.8	5,155	5,062	98.2

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Estimated.

Domestic consumption of meat accounted, on the average, for about 70 percent of Argentina's production of meat prior to the war (average for years 1934-1938), the remaining 30 percent being exported. Wartime demands of the United Nations, which are large, and consequent high prices resulted in unusually large production and exports, especially of beef, in 1941 and 1942. By 1942, the heavy exports were supplied only at the expense of reduced consumption of meat. There was some over-slaughter of cattle in the first years of the war and the drought of 1942-43 further reduced herds. Therefore, as already stated, any increase in exports of beef and veal in the immediate future would appear to be at the expense of domestic consumption. Mutton, lamb, and pork, particularly the latter, may be expected to continue to increase materially.

ARGENTINA: Estimated production, export, and apparent consumption of meats, dressed weight basis, 1934-1943

Year	Beef and veal				Mutton and lamb			
	Production	Exports	Consumption		Production	Exports	Consumption	
			Total	Per capita			Total	Per capita
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
1934	4,209	1,212	2,997	249.1	304	107	197	16.4
1935	4,287	1,232	3,055	249.6	307	110	197	16.1
1936	4,266	1,293	2,973	240.2	316	110	206	16.6
1937	4,681	1,422	3,259	259.4	310	114	196	15.6
1938	4,605	1,415	3,190	250.0	362	105	257	20.1
Average	4,410	1,315	3,095	249.7	320	109	211	17.0
1939	4,990	1,498	3,492	269.5	330	121	209	16.1
1940	4,770	1,272	3,498	266.4	363	136	227	17.3
1941	5,094	1,718	3,376	253.4	363	110	253	19.0
1942 a/ ..	4,028	1,643	2,385	176.4	625	177	448	33.1
1943 a/ ..	3,671	1,392	2,279	-	687	288	399	-
	Pork b/				Total meat c/			
1934	214	52	162	13.5	4,727	1,371	3,356	279.0
1935	230	40	190	15.6	4,824	1,382	3,442	281.3
1936	252	47	205	16.6	4,834	1,450	3,384	273.4
1937	270	58	212	16.9	5,261	1,594	3,667	291.9
1938	210	44	166	13.0	5,177	1,564	3,613	283.1
Average	235	48	187	15.1	4,965	1,472	3,493	281.8
1939	220	34	186	14.4	5,540	1,653	3,887	300.0
1940	224	7	217	16.5	5,357	1,415	3,942	300.2
1941	357	73	284	21.3	5,814	1,901	3,913	293.7
1942 a/ ..	489	188	301	22.3	5,142	2,008	3,134	231.8
1943 a/ ..	687	300	387	-	5,045	1,980	3,065	-

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary, based on report from Argentine Embassy.

b/ Excluding farm production.

c/ Excluding farm production of pork.